THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Miscellaneous.

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A LIQUOR SELLER.

The business of selling liquor in Petersburg, Va., against the authority of Martial law, is not a very safe one. Wm. Harrold, for that offence, was sentenced to have one half of his head shaved, wear a barrel shirt, and stand with it on several hours a day for three days, in front of the house in which he sold it, and to work for six months on the public fortifications with a ball and chain attached to his leg. The Express has also the following sentence by the same Court Martial:

Michael Hanley, a citizen of Richmond, convicted of the charge of attempting to smuggle liquor through this city to Richmond, is sentenced to wear a "barrel shirt," with the words "liquor smuggler" marked in large letters on it, to be marched through town to the Southern depot, and there to stand exposed, in his novel garment, from 10 till 3 o'clock to-day.

He is then to be sent to hard labor on the fortifications at Fort Caswell, for the period of six months, with a ball and chain attached to his left leg. This is the man who attempted to smuggle liquor through the city some days ago, packed up in barrels of potatoes. The liquor was seized at the Southern depot and confiscated, and the potatoes, about 45 bushels appropriated to the use of the hospitals.

A TERRIBLE FRIGHT.—The bank of England directors had a terrible fright two or three weeks ago—not on account of the loss of their water-marked paper, but from the summary invasion of the bullion room of the banks. A correspondent of the Birmingham Post tells the story thus:

"The directors received an anonymous letter, stating that the writer had the means of access to their bullion room. They treated the matter as a hoax, and took no notice of the letter. Another more urgent and specific letter failed to arouse them. At length the writer offered to meet them in the bullion room at any hour they pleased to name. They then communicated with their correspondent through the channel he had indicated, and appointed 'some dark and midnight hour' for the rendezvous. A deputation from the board, lantern in hand, repaired to the bullion room, locked themselves in, and awaited the arrival of the mysterious correspondent. Punctual to the hour, a noise was heard below. Some boards in the floor were, without much trouble, displaced, and in a few minutes the Guy Fawkes of the bank stood in the midst of the astonished directors. His story was very simple and straight forward. An old drain ran under the bullion room, the existence of which had become known to him, and by means of which he might have carried away enormous sums. Inquiry was made. Nothing had been abstracted, and the directors rewarded the honesty and ingenuity of their anonymous correspondent—a working man, who had been employed in repairing the sewers—by a present of £800."

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.—We have some farther particulars of the recent skirmishing along our lines. On Thursday, the 17th, the Stonewall brigade was sent out beyond our lines to destroy a certain bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to tear up the track. The enemy, who, at that time, crossed the river in force, perceiving this, attacked them with overwhelming numbers, and they were compelled to fall back, with the loss of several men. Col. Ronalds, of the 4th Virginia Regiment, who was at that time acting Brigadier General, is now in Winchester, severely wounded. On Friday morning the enemy, seeing the smoke of a barn which was accidentally fired near our lines, and supposing that we were burning our commissary stores for a precipitate retreat, made an advance along the whole lines; but finding that our forces were prepared to meet them, and that our army advanced at the same time to meet them, they declined an engagement, and the main body of their army again fell back beyond the Potomac. When this was made known, our army went back to their camp well contented.—Richmond Dispatch, 23rd.

CALLED MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD CO.

A Meeting of the stockholders of the F. & W. P. R. Co., is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 1st Thursday in November next, (the 6th day) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

By order. JNO. M. ROSE,

Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.

Oct. 13, 1862. 28-4t

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. J. E. B. STUART.

HEADQR'S DEPT. OF NORTHERN VA., October 18, 1862.

Gen. S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.:

General—In forwarding the report of Maj Gen. Stuart of his expedition into Pennsylvania, I take occasion to express to the Department, my sense of the boldness, judgment and prudence he displayed in its execution, and cordially join with him in his commendations of the conduct and endurance of the brave men he commanded. To his skill and their fortitude, under the guidance of an over ruling Providence is their success due.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, Gen.

HEADQ'RS CAVALRY DIVISION, October 14, 1862.

Col. R. H. CHILTON, A. A. Gen. Army Northern Va:

Colonel—I have the honor to report that on the 9th inst., in compliance with instructions from the Commanding General Army Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brig. Gen. Hampton and Cols. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darksville at 12 M., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgesville, where it camped for the night. At daylight next morning (October 10th) I crossed the Potomac at McCoys (between Williamsport and Hancock), with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here by citizens that a large force had camped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be en route to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we had reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock, (known as the National Road.) Here a signal station on the mountain, and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also eight or ten prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me towards Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under Gen. Cox, and were en route via Cumberland for the Kanawha. I sent back this intelligence at once to the Commanding General. Striking directly across the National Road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Penn., which point was reached about 12, M. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored; but was satisfied, from reliable information, that the notice the enemy had of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I, therefore, turned towards Chambersburg. I did not reach this point till after dark in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack till morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender. I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place; but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton's command being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him military Governor of the city. No incidents occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously. The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospital were paroled. During the day a large number of horses of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut and railroads were obstructed. Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed—consisting of about 5000 new muskets, pistols, sabres, ammunition, also a large assortment of army clothing. The extensive machine shops and depot buildings of the railroad and several trains of loaded cars were entirely destroyed. From Chambersburg I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country. Of course I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabitants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly towards Gettysburg, but having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back towards Hagerstown for six or eight miles, and then crossed to Maryland by Emmettsburg, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed towards Gettysburg, and I regret exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them. Taking the road towards Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Col. Rush (Lancers) to the commander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy.

Before reaching Frederick, I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty, New Market, Monrovia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the Railroad. We reached at daylight Hayattstown, on McClellan's line of wagon communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnesville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between 4 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords. I started directly for Poolesville, but instead of marching upon that point avoided it by a march through the woods, leaving it two or three miles to my left, and getting into the road from Poolesville to the mouth of the Monocacy. Guarding well my flanks and rear, I pushed boldly forward, meeting the head of the enemy's column going towards Poolesville. I ordered the charge, which was responded to in handsome style by the advance squadron of (Irving's Lee's Brigade,) which drove back the enemy's cavalry upon the column of infantry advancing to occupy the crest from which the cavalry were driven. Quick as thought Lee's Sharpshooters sprang to the ground, and, engaging the infantry skirmishers, held them in check till the artillery in advance came up, which, under the gallant Pelham, drove back the enemy's force to his batteries beyond the Monocacy, between which and our solitary gun quite a spirited fire continued for some time. This answered, in connection with the high crest occupied by our piece, to screen entirely my real movement quickly to the left, making a bold and rapid strike for White's Ford, to make my way across, before the enemy at Poolesville and Monocacy could be aware of my design. Although delayed somewhat by two hundred infantry, strongly posted in the cliffs over the ford, yet they yielded to the moral effect of a few shells before engaging our Sharpshooters, and the crossing of the canal (now dry) and river was effected with all the precision of passing a defile on drill. A section of artillery being sent with the advance and placed in position on the Loudoun side another piece on the Maryland height, while Pelham continued to occupy the attention of the enemy with the other, withdrawing from position to position until his piece was ordered to cross. The enemy was marching from Poolesville in the meantime, but came up in line of battle on the Maryland bank only to receive a thundering salutation, with evident effect, from our guns on this side. I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and their behavior towards the inhabitants is worthy of the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brig. Gen. Hampton and Cols. Lee, Jones, Wickham and Butler, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provisions on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States.

The valuable information obtained in this reconnoissance, as to the distribution of the enemy's force, was communicated orally to the Commanding General, and need not to be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description.

I am specially indebted to Capt. B. S. White, (C. S. Cavalry,) and to Mr. ——, and Mr. ——, whose skillful guidance was of immense service to me. My Staff are entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I enclose a map of the expedition drawn by Capt. W. W. Blackford, to accompany this report. Also, a copy of orders enforced during the march.

Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor and the glory.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART.
Maj. Gen. Com'dg Cavalry

THE LATE TYPHOON IN CHINA.

One of the missionaries of the American Board writes home to a friend in Baltimore, giving a thrilling account of the perils to which they were exposed from the typhoon of last July. The following is an extract from the letter:

CANTON, CHINA, Aug. 5, 1862.

On Sunday, July 27, we suffered a most terrible typhoon. Not since 1832 has there been anything like it, and many say not since the memory of man. On Saturday morning we saw the white caps rising on the river, and nearly all the boats moving off into the creeks and small streams for safety.—Still we had no thought of anything more than a heavy storm, after such intensely hot weather, day and night, for weeks. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the water from the river began rising in our yard. We closed our blinds and windows, and put up the typhoon bars in front, then began moving chairs, books, &c., in towards the backside of the sitting-room, as the wind was driving the rain in fast. The river looked terrific. I never saw anything like it. Large boats broke their moorings or dragged their anchors, and danced up and down on the big waves like so many empty cups. Great ships were driven up the river, broadside against the wind; some went completely over, keel up, and every soul on board under water. As the boats went by at so mad a rate, we could see the poor souls clinging to the sides; all they could do was to try to save their own lives. We soon forgot the poor boat people in caring for ourselves. Windows and doors broke their bolts and slammed and crashed entirely beyond our control. The water was three feet deep in the yard, and fast flooding the house. My husband became alarmed, for the front of the house was not strongly made; and so he sent us all back into the dining room, where the walls were old and firmer. We had only stepped into the room when the side wall fell in with an awful crash. We rushed back, but where could we go? The front part of the house we were expecting to see fall every instant. A part of the roof had fallen over the stairway, and the wall was bulging, ready to tumble. Where shall we go? I cried. "Stand where you are," my husband said; "we are in God's hand." There we stood, a tottering roof a few feet above our heads, fallen and shaking walls on our right and left.—After the crash was over the gale seemed to lull a moment. He said we must leave the house now, while it is possible to escape. We scrambled over the ruins, wading in water nearly up to our waists, and out into the narrow streets. Our way was blocked by great limbs of trees, whose branches were snapped off like so many threads * * * But I've not told you the worst. The loss of life was most dreadful,—tens of thousands. The very house next to us, that knocked in the side of ours, buried four men under its ruins. Mr. Gaillard, one of our missionaries, was killed by his house falling and crushing him instantly. His wife was only a few feet from him, looking on to see him close a door that had blown open. He leaves one son, six years old. A woman and grandchild, living in Mr. G.'s family, were killed with him.

NEGROES IN THE NORTH.

What is to become of the poor, ignorant and helpless negroes, who either run away or are stolen from their comfortable homes in the South, and sent up North by the Yankee invading army, is a problem hard of solution. When they get there they find themselves among strangers and enemies, rather than friends, and will be denied even the privilege of working, for a support. Only the other day the association of slaughter and packing-house men in Chicago passed the following preamble and resolutions at one of their meetings:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the meeting, that it is the intention of one or more of the leading packers of this town to bring negro labor into competition with that of white men, for the purpose of reducing the wages of the latter to the lowest possible standard:

Resolved, That we, the packing house men of the town of South Chicago, pledge ourselves not to work for any packer, under any consideration, who will, in any manner, bring negro labor into competition with our labor; and further,

Resolved, That if any member of this society should so far demean himself as to work in a packing house where negro labor is employed, his name shall be stricken from the roll of members of this society and such persons shall henceforth cease to enjoy the confidence of, or derive any benefit from this society.

In addition to this, a letter to the Chicago Times from Columbus, Kentucky, foreshadows a gloomy future for the negro in the North. The writer, who is in the army, and speaking of the laboring class of the soldiery, says, "their places (of occupation at home) in their absence are to be filled by the negro; their labor, when they do return, is to be brought into competition and depreciation with black labor.—Let one go among the troops and hear the menaces of extermination of the black race North when they return, and their bitter denunciation of the emancipation policy, and if he were not blinded by abolition party prejudice, he would prophecy, the seeds are sown for another terrible outbreak in the future, in which the poor, helpless and innocent negro will be driven forth from the North with slaughter and confusion.

Knowing these things to be true, as they certainly are and will be, is it not singular that the Federal forces will still persist in enticing the negroes from their homes, and thus fastening upon them this cruel fate?—*Whig.*

EXECUTION OF TEN MISSOURIANS.

The Missourians who had violated their oath of allegiance to the United States were executed at Hudson on the 29th ult. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press gives the following account of the scene:

The execution ground was about half a mile from the town, and when I reached there I found the troops drawn upon three sides of a square, while the fourth was occupied by the condemned and firing parties. After some time occupied in the preliminary preparations, each prisoner was blindfolded and knelt in front of his own execution party. A venerable looking gray headed chaplain, now stepped out from among the staff, and in a short, fervent prayer, commended the souls of these poor wretches to the mercy of God, before whom they would shortly appear. Everything was as still as death.

The perfect hush, if I may say so, was painfully distinct, and I could see even under the grave, stern face of Gen. Merrill, a softening look, as if he was still struggling between duty and mercy.

For a moment the silence was awful; then came the clear tone of command of the day: "Ready, aim, fire," a rattling discharge; a puff of smoke; a groan and all was over. The ten had paid the penalty of their broken oaths. For a moment all was hushed as before, and then you could almost hear the long drawn breath of relief. The bright sun shone as calmly and clearly as before, but shone on ten corpses, stiff and stark, where the moment before were ten men in the full flush of physical health. A surgeon stepped from the lines and walked along examining each body as he passed, then stepped up to the General with a stiff military salute: "They are all dead, sir." "Very well, sir." Not the change of a muscle, not the slightest relaxation of that outward sternness, the same grim face, and yet, I thought a moment ago, you might have saved their lives.

A DRAFTING SCENE IN OHIO.

The town of Bucyrus, Ohio, was the scene of a most disgraceful disturbance on the 6th inst., of which we find this account in the N. Y. Times:

During the morning a large portion of the drafted men from the towns of Holmes and Chatfield marched in to the square and gave three cheers for the "Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was." Then "three cheers that we won't fight to free the nigger," and then three cheers for a huge bowie knife that was shown by one of the party. The men nearly all had knives or revolvers, and several of them rifles. All had guns with them until within a mile of the town, where they drew up in line of battle, and loaded their pieces with all the coolness of veterans. Throughout the day threats to "shoot, murder, and butcher," any who attempted to force them to leave their homes were frequently made.

Cheers were also proposed for Jeff. Davis, and freely given. "A rope to hang Lincoln, and a knife to butcher every Abolitioner" was frequently hurrahed. A man who had said he favored the President's recent proclamation was set on by the crowd, retreated up street, and was finally taken in charge by Deputy Provost Marshall David Foster, the crowd following. Toward evening the crowd gradually dispersed and the most of the men subsequently reported themselves for duty.

THE SALT SUPPLY.

The Jackson Mississippian says that the people, in that section, have been highly excited upon the salt question within the last few days, in consequence of a report that certain arrangements have been effected with our Government and certain parties of the French Government to supply this Government and our people with salt in return for cotton. The French parties having secured the permission of the Federal authorities at New Orleans to land the salt at Manchac. We, of course, (says the Mississippian,) know nothing of the particulars of the arrangement, except that eight sacks of salt are to be exchanged for one bale of cotton. "This arrangement will be highly beneficial to our people, and the transit of the cotton, when it is forwarded for this purpose, should not be interrupted. It does not behoove us, in our present necessities, to inquire too nicely into the part which Yankee officials play in the matter, or what direction the cotton takes after it is delivered. Our main object being to secure a sufficient quantity of salt to guard against future emergencies."

EXTORTION AND SPECULATION.

A lady has shown us a letter from her sister in the up country, in which the following passage occurs:—

"In several of the last Observers, I have seen beautiful and appropriate pieces on what is doing for the soldiers. The last I read aloud, and before I got through every one was in tears, including the Doctor. Tell the Editors they should put a piece in *every paper* about the speculators, for they have put every thing out of reach of our society. This time last year we were all busy, but we are now doing nothing, for we have not the means. Factory cloth we got last year for shirts and drawers at 8 a 10 cents, now 75; and our country flannel we got at 30 cents, now $2; and wool can't be had. So what are we to do? I think the government ought to take the matter in hand, and pass a law against such prices, for clothing for the dear soldiers at least."

Well, where shall we begin, or where end, our piece about the speculators? It is manifest that the whole Confederacy, men, women and children, are in the same category of what is called extortion and speculation. If the factory cloth is enormously high, so is the country home spun, so are flour, bacon, beef, fowls, eggs, butter, salt—every thing, in short, except newspapers and printing generally. Shall we therefore denounce all others than printers as speculators and extortioners? Hardly. The fact is that the natural laws of trade—of demand and supply—are delicate matters to control, stronger often times than all laws of legislators, and setting both these and public clamor at defiance. Our Confederacy is not prepared for the existing state of things, and we doubt if it ever will be. Part of our people have considered it beneath their dignity to engage in those branches of domestic economy necessary to independence, and the politicians have been so in love with "free trade" as to discourage all sorts of manufactures.—The favorite cry has been "buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can sell dearest." And the result of this miserable policy is now before us. Having no chance to buy abroad, and what we want and must have being only produced in limited quantities at home, those limited quantities appreciate in value, by the inevitable laws of demand and supply, and would do so even if there were no redundancy of currency. We cannot, therefore denounce the producer of any of these necessary articles as an extortioner, simply because he sells his productions at the market price, though the speculator who sometimes buys them up and makes enormous profits on them, is liable to that grave charge and to the penalties of the moral law—human laws having failed ordinarily to meet the case.

But the late session of Congress passed one law which is likely to have effect, we think, on a few of the many extortioners, so called. In consideration of the exemption of workmen from conscription, Congress has fixed a limit to the profits of certain manufacturers, viz: Shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, wool and cotton manufacturers, paper mills, wool carding machines, and perhaps some others. Now many of these manufacturers can carry on their works without reducing prices to the limit of profit prescribed by Congress; and doubtless some will, do so, and perhaps some will have valid reason for doing so. Of that every man must judge for himself. But in our opinion the law ought to be obeyed. It affords a fair opportunity for those manufacturers who have themselves been anxious to find some stopping place, (far short of present prices,) in the advance of goods. They have not heretofore been able to control prices. We have repeatedly asked the question, and nobody has ventured to answer it, whether a manufacturer who is offered a price for his goods, should refuse it and say he will take a lower price? The effect of this would only be, manifestly, to put the additional price in the pockets of the speculators. But if this law is observed by manufacturers, as we hope it will be, we think there must be a great reduction of prices of some articles of manufacture. We have pleasure in stating that the cotton factories in this place have generally resolved to abide by the law, though some of them have no operatives liable to conscription, and all might place themselves in the same condition. The results of their decision are not yet manifest. When they become so, we shall doubtless be informed, and will inform our readers.

There are some who think that in private transactions the law will only benefit speculators, who will still be able to get high prices, though the manufacturer may sell to them at low prices. But we hope it will not thus work. At any rate, the Government, which is a large customer, will get its army supplies at much lower prices.—*Fay. Ob.*

ANOTHER SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT — THIRTY-FIVE KILLED— FORTY OR FIFTY WOUNDED.

[From the Memphis Appeal of October 20.]

One of the most terrible railroad accidents it has ever fallen our lot to record, occurred on Sunday morning last, between the regular passenger trains on the Mississippi Central railroad. The down train, with eleven cars, drawn by Engine James Brown, conducted by Peter Kirby, and the up train, twelve cars, Engine A. M. West, Mr. Bander, engineer, conducted by Mr. Shelton, collided one mile below Duck Hill station, causing one of the most terrible wrecks of machinery we have ever beheld, and furnishing a chronicle of casualties exceeding anything of the kind ever known in the South, and but seldom equalled in the country.

The down train is reported to have waited its time as prescribed by the rules of the company, for delayed trains, when the signal was given to proceed. Before advancing a mile the approach of the up train was discovered by the engineer of the former, who gave the signal to stop, reversed his engine, and jumped off. The conductor and engineer of the train coming north also leaped from their positions. The collision was immediate, and of fearful effect. The train going south is said to have been moving slowly, while that from the south was running at a high rate of speed, making an effort to reach the station within the prescribed time. On the down train but one man was killed, and a few slightly injured. The engine was completely wrecked, while the tender was driven into the car in its rear, which was demolished. The injury to the balance of this train was comparatively slight.—But upon the other train the loss of life, personal injuries inflicted, and the destruction of property, was unprecedented in the history of collisions.—The engine had penetrated far into the other, and its tender was piled on top. Two flat cars, behind the tender, filled with soldiers were completely demolished, the bodies of the unfortunate beings almost undiscernable in the wreck, while the trucks were piled upon each other in the most frightful manner, and the baggage car and first passenger coach being forced on top of the confused mass. The balance of the train consisting of five passenger coaches, one sleeping car, and two platform cars were all more or less injured, but none of them were displaced from the track.

As stated, the two platform cars in front were crowded, as were the platforms of the passenger coaches, with soldiers, who were on their way to their regiments and were unable to obtain seats. Nearly all of these were killed or injured. One man was killed by being thrown from a platform car at the rear of the train. None of the officers or attaches of the road were injured, except Mr. Kirby, the conductor of the down train, who received a slight sprain of the ankle in jumping from his train. None of the regular passengers were injured with the exception of a few slight bruises. Many of the latter informed us that the concussion was so slight as scarcely to attract attention, and upon examining as to the cause of the stoppage of the trains, they were horrified to learn the extent of damage inflicted.

The casualties were thirty-five killed, and between forty and fifty wounded. Most of the latter were severely injured, and the attending physicians gave it as their opinion that several could not recover. The severely wounded were taken to Canton, with the exception of a negro who was brought to this city. His arm was amputated so badly as to make amputation necessary. The following is a list of the killed, as definite as could be ascertained:

Ed. G. Mealor, company D, 1st Arkansas Battalion; S L Merrit, company H, 19th Ark; J H Thompson, co. E, 15th Ark; S H Townsend, co. A, 1st Arkansas battalion; A J Coyle, co. K, 19th Ark; J H H Mosely, co. H, and J S Rogers, co. K, 20th Ark; D S Morgan, Capt Tweedy's company, Williamson's Ark. battalion; Ashberry Norman, 3d Ark. cavalry, W P Buck, Adam's regiment Ark. volunteers, from Arkadelphia; J N Thompson, 3d Ark; Wm. Reynolds, co. C, 21st Ark; J R Spirey, co. G, 6th Texas; H S Turr, co. H, 1st Texas legion; Geo R Kyle, company C, 6th Texas; J J Alsop, 4th Missouri; R H Bowen and Washington Lett, 2d division 1st regiment Missouri State Guard; B N Conger, co. G, 22d Miss; R Wells; from Holmes county, Miss, a soldier; Augustus Anderson, Giles county, Tenn; B F Trigg, co. D, 53d Tenn; Ewing West, teamster; W A Clarke, Point Coupee artillery, Silas W Tussell, Bledsoe's battery; Thomas W Youngblood, 38th Mississippi; and Clifford Thrailkill, of French Camps, Chocktaw county, Mississippi. Four bodies of the whites were not identified, all soldiers; and four negroes were also killed, one of whom was the fireman on the train.

With a single exception the dead were buried close to the spot where the accident occurred, in a common grave. Every attention was bestowed and care taken to identify the deceased. Hundreds of people witnessed the sad spectacle of consigning to their last resting place on earth almost two score of fellow beings, who, but a few hours before, were buoyant with health—who had previously faced the enemies of their country on the battle-field without fear, and were again on their way to meet the foe. Strangers as they were, their melancholy fate caused tears to flow from many eyes, that then and there for the first time beheld such fearful slaughter. One gentlemen, deceased, was recognized by a faithful servant, to be Mr. Clifford Thrailkill, of French Camps, Choctaw county, Mississippi, and his body was taken charge of by Major Daniels, secretary of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of Mississippi, and brought to this city "for more decent interment."

We were unable to obtain a complete list of the wounded. Several had been removed before we reached the scene, whose remains were unknown. Of those remaining, severely wounded, we obtained the names of the following:

Wm Reynolds, 42d Tenn., shoulder dislocated; J W Hardin, 23d Miss, slight; J P Henderson, 3d Arkansas cavalry, arm fractured; W W Stephens, 1st Arkansas, shoulder dislocated; J A Simpson, 1st Arkansas battalion, slight in the back; Mr. Gerard, 1st Texas legion, slight; Lieutenant Novel, 1st Texas legion, seriously; J Ives, 2d Texas regiment, seriously; R L Barnett, 3d Texas cavalry, seriously; W Roberts, company F, 1st Arkansas battalion, slightly; P L Simpson, 19th Arkansas, co. H, seriously; E Roberts, 1st Arkansas, company F, seriously; M Faulkner, 1st Arkansas, company A, seriously; L C Taggett, 15th Arkansas, company F, slightly; J Tidwell, 37th Alabama, company K, slightly; S Cook, 38th Mississippi, company A, slightly; J M Stanley, 37th Alabama, company F, slightly; W H Polk, 37th Alabama, company G, seriously; Lieut. J V Perryman, 37th Alabama, company A, slightly; W Kelly, 21st Arkansas, company C, seriously; W H Abrams, 4th Mo. cavalry, seriously; J A Carn, 1st Arkansas, left arm off; J S Walser, 35th Mississippi, co, C, slightly; T Benson, fifer 2d Arkansas battalion, seriously; H Arnold, 5th Missouri cavalry, company I, slightly; T Clisham, 10th Tennessee, company F, seriously; S Ardner, 10th Tennessee, company H, slightly; Dabney, servant of W Cross, arm off; *Bill*, servant of Mrs Bird, hurt in side.

SECOND N. C. CAVALRY.

Having been put in possession of the following official report of Maj. Andrews, giving an interesting account of a recent scout of a portion of this regiment, we publish it, as well for the gratification of the friends of the regiment, as to place the gallantry of its men in a proper light, which has been at times unjustifiably assailed:— [*Standard.*]

HEADQUARTERS 19TH REG'T N. C. T.,
Warrenton, Va., Oct. 20th, 1862.

To His Excellency Gov. Vance:

SIR—I have the honor to report to you the success of the 2d N. C. Cavalry in a recent scout through the enemy's lines about Centreville, Va.

With six companies of the regiment, I was ordered to make the scout. Soon after sun up on Saturday morning, (having ridden for 18 hours without rest,) I advanced to the Centreville pike, and there saw evident signs of a force having passed. I learned from citizens that a force of cavalry and artillery had passed early in the night, and that it was followed by a guarded train of Yankee wagons. I got the forces all right and commenced the chase.

After going about one mile we ran up with their videtts. They (as we afterwards learned) supposed us to be their rear force, and halted my advanced guard. I withheld the charge by the guard, and ordered forward the first squadron, commanded by Capt. Randolph. At the command, off we dashed, and, after a chase of about two miles, we got every man (but one) and all the teams and wagons.

Result—1 Lieutenant, 27 men, 24 mules, 32 horses, 7 wagons, loaded with sugar, coffee, pork, crackers and oats. All saved, and not a man hurt on our side.

The prize, worth over $20,000, was pushed in advance of my force (driven by miserable Yankees) before either their advanced force or their force in the rear, consisting of 1,500 troopers and four pieces of artillery, could catch us. We had not been in Warrenton more than thirty minutes, till a courier came dashing in, with news that "the enemy, in strong force, was coming to Warrenton." I had two pieces of artillery attached to our regiment, and with it and the regiment we made a stand. The enemy did not come, and we put after them, as they were in the road three miles off, but they skedaddled double quick. *We have coffee, and sweetening too, every day now.*"

100 Bushels Best Winter Oats to exchange for Corn.
Enquire at this office.

ALMANAC.

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863.
containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Oct. 1862.

FOR SALE.
SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING, SELF-PRIMING RIFLE, new, with 1,000 primers, will be sold cheap for the times.
H. M. LASH.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 17. 25-3t.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1862.

WOOD.—Persons desirous of paying their subscriptions in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

☞ The Ladies' Relief Association will hold a meeting at 3 o'clock on Saturday the 8th inst., in the *Chapel* at Salem. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

The members of Salem Lodge, I.O.O.F. are requested to meet in their Hall this (Friday) evening, upon urgent business.

THE NEXT WHEAT CROP.—We learn that a number of our farmers, being discouraged on account of so large a number of persons being called away into the army, are disposed to neglect their farming operations, and sow but small crops of wheat. This is all wrong. Very large crops of wheat should be sown, in hopes that when harvest comes, a *better state* of things may present itself than is now anticipated.

HOMEMADE MOLASSES.—Nearly every person who has a few acres of land, in this section of country, has been growing, this season, the Chinese Sugar Cane. We have received from Mrs. L. Brietz and Joshua Boner, Esq., some fine specimens of syrup.

FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington Journal of the 31st, states the number of new cases ending Friday the 24th October to be 194;—deaths 111. For the week ending October 30th, new cases 116, deaths 40, a decrease of 78 cases, and 71 deaths.

There has been a decided falling off in yellow fever cases in Wilmington on Saturday and Sunday, yet there is still a great deal of sickness all over town, from two to three sick in nearly every house.

☞ We learn that North Carolina is the only State in the Southern Confederacy, where persons are enrolled for military service, up to 50 years;—this in the end may work manifest injustice to North Carolina. We are glad to see that a correspondent in the Raleigh Register, draws attention to this subject, as follows:

"*Change our Militia Law.*—Shall we surrender all our able-bodied men to the General Government and then defend *ourselves?* This is certainly implied in the surrender, for in effect we say to the President, we have militia enough left, as our roll extends to 50 years, while that of other States extends only to 45. Hence, when invasion comes, we cannot complain should the Government judge proper to withhold from us our own troops. We freely surrender them and fall back upon our militia.

Therefore, while acquiescing in the Conscription, let us modify our present act so as to be uniform with the other States. The Conscription takes in *all their* men subject to military duty and they rely on the Government to defend them. The matter will no doubt come before the next Legislature. A. B."

"Caution is the Mother of Safety."

We notice in some of our exchanges, earnest calls upon the County Courts and town authorities, of this State, to increase the police force, and adopt other measures of security, in view of the exigency of the times.

In Mecklenburg county, the captains of the militia companies are ordered to parade at the usual muster grounds, once a week, armed and equipped with ten charges of powder and ball, for inspection and drill. In this section of the country, it is not necessary to trouble the people with weekly drills, (the monthly drills putting persons to inconvenience enough, with but little profit;) but it would be well enough for every white male to be well "armed and equipped," to be ready, at a moment's warning, in case of emergency. The arms we have, but ammunition is scarce, and some mode should be adopted, if possible, to supply this deficiency by the county; then every man be bound to keep on hand at least ten or a dozen rounds of powder and lead, to be exhibited at every monthly muster.

The police and nightwatch of every town should be strengthened with efficient men, and regular beats allotted them in the night, during these troublesome times.—Our town authorities, as well as others, are welcome to this wholesome advice, we charge nothing for it.

SCHOOL FUND.—The fall distribution of the Common School Fund will be as follows, in this and neighboring counties:

Ashe,	$906 75
Alleghany,	407 59
Caldwell,	821 18
Davidson,	1,786 85
Davie,	876 17
Forsyth,	1,393 24
Guilford,	2,162 92
Randolph,	1,875 67
Rowan,	1,512 86
Stokes,	1,094 86
Surry,	1,148 65
Wilkes,	1,658 40
Yadkin,	1,178 58

From the Cherokee Nation.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mrs. C. M. Bishop, wife of the Moravian Missionary at Springplace, Cherokee Nation, Arkansas Territory, dated Sept. 21st, from which it appears that the Indians are divided in sentiment, some favoring the Confederates while others aid the Federals. Party spirit runs high among them, and robbery and murder seems to be the order of the day.

It appears that on the 2nd day of September, late in the evening, a party of some twenty or thirty Cherokees came to Springplace, well armed, from the Federal army, and meeting Mr. Ward, (a native teacher at the station,) deliberately shot him dead, within hearing of his family. They then proceeded to the houses of Messrs. Ward and Bishop, (the missionary) taking Mrs. Ward with an infant and Mr. Bishop prisoners, saying that their Captain wished to see them at the camp, some eight miles distant. Mrs. Ward was released next morning, but Mr. Bishop was retained. The body of Mr. Ward, after some search, was found and interred by Mrs. Bishop assisted by Mrs. Ward, who had returned home again in safety. Mr. Mock, another missionary, was also obliged to flee from his home. Nothing more has been heard from Mr. Bishop.

From the North.

We accidentally came in possession of a late number of *Harpers' Weekly*, through a gentleman from Maryland, in which we find an article in justification of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. We make some extracts, to show our readers the views entertained by the Abolitionists, in regard to this infamous proclamation.

It says:

"Meanwhile the system (slavery) itself, as it was the source of the war, became its strength. It supplies the armies which fight against the country. It is more the strength of the rebellion than the cannon, and powder and ball, which mangle and murder the loyal citizens who oppose it with arms. The government of the U. S. does not hesitate to seize and appropriate all those guns and that ammunition, and to take the lives of those who use them just as fast and as far as it can. And, in obedience to the same necessity, and acting by the same right, it will destroy the assistance which slavery gives to the rebellion, as fast and as far as possible."

Last week we published the speech of Hon. James Brooks, in refutation of the above position. There is a considerable difference between *public* and *private* property; but, of course, fanatics of the North can see nothing wrong in any thing that will futher their ends. This emancipation proclamation will no doubt prove to be what Mr. Lincoln told the Chicago delegation it might be,—"a Popish bull against the comet."

In regard to the New York election, which was held Tuesday, Harper's Weekly says:—that Seymour, (the candidate for Governor) is a pure politician, but thinks he is in bad company, and doubts his being a *war democrat*, because he blames the North and not so much the South for the initiation of this war. It wants to know whether Seymour will endorse the proclamation, if elected Governor, when it goes into operation on the 1st of January next; and if he cannot, then he is an enemy to the United States; if New York elects him, it will be a triumph of Jeff Davis.

Altogether, the editorials in that number are full of the rankest and meanest abolition sentiments.

The following advertisement also appears in the columns of the same paper.

"CONFEDERATE [Rebel] MONEY.
PERFECT fac-similes of Confederate Treasury Notes for sale at $4 per 1,000. Specimens of all kinds sent by mail for 50 cents."

EARLY SNOW.—The Abingdon Virginian of Oct. 31st, says:

"On Sunday afternoon last, a fall of snow commenced, which continued the greater part of the night, and was from 6 to 8 inches deep the next morning. On the neighboring mountains it was 15 inches deep. Two days earlier, in 1853, we had the deepest snow of the season."

There was considerable snow in the Western part of this State. The Milton Chronicle mentions snow in that place at the same time.

It rained and snowed here on Sunday night, the 26th.

☞ Mr. Jno. Jas. Long, a member of the State Council, whose absence recently prevented a meeting of the State Council, called by Gov. Vance, has published a card in which he says he was detained at home by family reasons of imperious necessity.

☞ Dr. T. C. Worth, of Wilmington, has fallen a victim to the yellow fever.

BUCKET FACTORY.—Mr. H. C. Hamilton has a bucket factory in operation in Lenoir, Caldwell County. He makes a good bucket of white pine.

The oil wells, on the Blood and Tarr Farms, near Oil City, Pa., were on fire on the 8th inst. 30,000 barrels of oil and a great many buildings were burned. Loss estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

News Summary.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—From latest Richmond dates up to the 5th, it appears the position of our army has undergone no material change, and there has been no general move of the forces of the enemy. They have no forces South of the Potomac above Harper's Ferry.

The Dispatch says:

"Passengers by the Central train yesterday afternoon report that a cavalry fight occurred at or near Leesburg on Sunday last, which resulted in the rout of the enemy with the loss of some sixty prisoners. The extent of the skirmish or the numbers engaged on either side, we were unable to learn."

Latest accounts from Nashville, state that Breckinridge had given Gen. Neglay two days notice to remove the women and children, at the expiration of which period Nashville is to be surrendered, or shelled and burned.

(We do not believe the above report.)

FIRE IN AUGUSTA.—A very destructive fire occurred in Augusta, Ga., on the night of the 4th inst., destroying Stovall's warehouse and stables, 6000 bales of cotton, some produce, &c. The loss is estimated at over one million of dollars.

☞ Elsewhere will be found the latest account of the enemy on our coast.

Gen. Bragg has returned to his command near Cumberland Gap. It is said that President Davis is highly pleased at his success in Kentucky.

Gen. Buell has been removed from the command of the Federal army in Kentucky and Gen. Rosencranz appointed in his stead.

FROM THE WEST.—Richmond, Oct. 31.—Dispatches from Chattanooga of the 30, have been received. The Nashville papers of the 26th say that Gen. John Morgan is again at work, on the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, destroying the bridges, &c. There is rumor at Murfreesboro' that Morgan is at Gallatin.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Army movements unimportant. Thirty persons have been ordered to leave Memphis on account of the recent attacks of guerrillas on steamboats, &c.

Sour apples are said to be a sure remedy for bots in horses. A hat full of the fruit given to a horse will cause him to expel the bots in twenty-four hours, and thus his life be saved. Try the remedy.

STOP THAT LYING.—It is feared that the accounts of the immense quantities of shoes, blankets, and clothing, reported to have been captured by Bragg in Kentucky, will prove to be as false as his great victory said to have been gained there.

The Chattanooga, Tenn., Rebel, of last Wednesday makes a stirring appeal to the people to clothe and shoe the shoeless and poorly clad army which has just returned from Kentucky.

The Rebel's statement is probably true, for the Atlanta Confederacy of Thursday states that all the shoes in that city had been seized on the day before by order of Gen. Bragg "to supply the barefoot soldiers in his army."

The people of Kentucky, judging from Northern accounts, denounce Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in unmeasured terms, so much so that the Northern journals consider Kentucky unsound towards the Lincoln government, and yet it is said that but few of her people rallied to the standard of Gen. Bragg. The large accessions to our army from that State reported some time ago, turn out to have been small.

EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.

Very general interest has been excited by the recent statements made by the New York Express, to the effect that Lord Lyons had been detained in England to receive the latest instructions from his government after the receipt of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Lord Lyons was to leave on the 25th of Oct., and would communicate to Mr. Seward, on his arrival, the programme decided upon by the European powers. The Express further says, it has been given to understand that England and France have decided upon the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, if the joint offers of mediation and an armistice to be proposed to Mr. Seward are not accepted.

Other New York journals are silent upon the subject, or speak lightly of it. The Baltimore American pronounces the report to be a mere sensation story.

The country has been so often flattered by similar rumors, and the South lulled to rest, that we are not inclined to give much weight to them. We still hold to our text, if we would end the war soon and obtain European recognition in any short period, it must be by hard fighting and by still greater sacrifices.

The speech of Mr. Gladstone, one of the Crown Ministers of England, which has been published, and the comments of the British press, would, under ordinary circumstances, lead us to look for recognition very soon; but his extreme caution in his speech, lest he might offend the Yankees, is so palpable as to indicate that England is not prepared to take any step which will involve her in a war with Lincoln. None will rejoice more at an early peace than ourselves, but we will not be a party in creating such an expectation until the matter is made palpable.—*Standard.*

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON AND FREIGHT CARS BY FIRE.—On Friday morning, about a mile North of Henderson Depot, a train loaded with cotton, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, caught fire and from 80 to 100 bales and three freight cars were consumed. The mail train coming South found the cars on fire and were detained one to two hours, the passengers assisting in extinguishing the fire and in removing the wreck and obstructions from the road. Only through the exertions of the passengers the track was saved from considerable injury by the fire.—*State Journal.*

LATEST NEWS.

Eastern North Carolina—Advance of the Federals.

The report of the advance of the Yankees towards the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, alluded to in yesterday's Journal, is confirmed, and a collision with our troops has actually taken place.

We learn by passengers by the Goldsboro' train yesterday evening that the Yankees are passing up the line of the Tar River and had landed, with reinforcements, to the number, some say, of ten thousand, and came in conflict with three regiments of our troops—the 26th, 59th and 17th N. C.—on Monday.

Few particulars could be learned. But from passengers we understand that the 26th was stationed some distance below the 59th and 17th near to Greenville, but on the advance of the Yankees fell back from the town to Swift creek, and sent a courier for the other regiments to go down. The 26th, however, got into the fight before the reinforcements arrived and fought most gallantly, Col. H. K. Burgwyn commanding, but were forced to fall back still farther. In doing so, one of the companies of the regiment, drew the pursuing Yankee cavalry into an ambush and opened such a fire upon them that nearly every rider was unhorsed. Tucker's cavalry immediately made a charge upon the discomfited Yankees and cut them up savagely. The other regiments got into the fight at some period of the day, and acted in a gallant manner, but we have no particulars of their action. We were unable to ascertain the name of the Captain of the 26th who so distinguished himself.

The loss of the enemy is unknown. The 26th is reported to have lost 40 men—10 killed and 30 wounded. Others say but two were killed.

Our troops have fallen back towards Tarboro', where they are being reinforced.
State Journal of Wednesday.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

MOBILE, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Register from Holly Springs, Oct. 31, says that Surgeon Bond, of Price's army, who had been left with our wounded at Corinth, had just returned in Rosencranz's ambulances.

He left 400 of our wounded at Iuka, and 200 were distributed through the country, they are well fed and cared for, and 20 Confederate surgeons are with them.

Rosencranz has been very attentive to our wounded. He declares that such fighting has never been equalled, and such brave men are entitled to every attention.

The only thing our men require is clothing of which they are in need. Three hundred quilts will soon be sent them.

Rosencranz, in tears, met our surgeons after the battle, and expressed great regret that such brave men should suffer so severely.

His Adjutant declared that had Price's command been supported, or the other troops handled as well, the Confederates would have held Corinth.

Finding our troops had gained the centre of the town, his ordnance buildings were fired, and with difficulty extinguished, after Green's brigade fell back for want of support.

Surgeon Scott, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis has returned.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE SHIP IN THE POTOMAC.

Among the prisoners brought to Richmond on Friday evening were the officers of a Yankee ship, taken under the following circumstances: Lieuts Wood and W. Lee, of the navy, with ten volunteers from the "Patrick Henry," went off twelve miles in Chesapeake Bay, from the shore above York river, one night last week, boarded and captured the ship alluded to without difficulty. She proved to be the clipper "Alleghanian," of New York, 1200 tons register, with a crew of twenty one men, bound from Baltimore to London with 1400 tons of guano. After removing the prisoners and instruments, her captors set fire to and burnt her. The adventurers passed two or three steamers on the way out and back.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 2.—A detachment of the 13th Virginia cavalry attacked a Federal railway train near Manassas Junction on Friday, destroying it and capturing ninety-six prisoners, who are now at Gordonsville.

A cavalry expedition last week proceeded down the Peninsula to capture the negroes who murdered Messrs. Graves and Shiver, but the negroes had gone to Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg.

The enemy at Williamsburg have been reinforced.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—Passengers report a skirmish in Culpepper yesterday morning, and eighty Yankees captured.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—Persons from Maryland to-day, say that Halleck is sent to the West, and McClellan is General-in-Chief and to remain in Washington. Hooker is to take McClellan's place.

The Kanawha Valley Given Up.—It was currently reported yesterday (says the Richmond Whig of 31 ult.) that our forces at Charleston, under Gen. Echols, had been forced to retreat to prevent their being cut off, and that the Kanawha Valley, including the Salt Works, was again in possession of the enemy. The report is confirmed by the following extract from a letter, dated Lewisburg October 30, published in the Lynchburg Republican:

"We are just advised that our army at Kanawha have had to retreat via Cotton Hill and Fayette C. H. The enemy are reported 15,000 strong fifteen miles below Charleston, several thousand at Bulltown of Summerville, and some 4,000 making up through Logan."

PETERSBURG MENACED.

It was reported and currently believed yesterday that a dispatch had been received at the War office from General French, of Petersburg announcing that the Yankees fifty thousand strong, were advancing upon that city along the line of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. Another rumor, also reported as proceeding from the War department, stated that the enemy to the number of twenty thousand, had landed at City Point. As the departments are all closed on Sunday, we were unable yesterday to trace up these rumors. But we think we may venture to say with some positiveness, that there are hardly so many Yankees on the South Side as these reports might induce us to believe.
Richmond Examiner.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE TENNESSEEANS—REVOLT ADVISED.

Parson Brownlow, who seems to have played out at the North in the original role of exile and martyr, but is still determined to keep himself in the public mind, gets off the following in a letter to the Cincinnati Gazette:

But the poor East Tennesseeans have no friends who can be heard or respected in their behalf. They are now ordered to those ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey the order. They want to fight their way into Tennessee, where their families are starving, plundered and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service. Let it be remembered that while our Generals find it impracticable to cross into East Tennessee with an army and its necessary transportation Bragg and Kirby Smith can cross the same mountains into Kentucky and invade that State. Let our Government, then, turn over to Brigadier General Carter or Spears this Cumberland Gap army and its accompaniments, and I will underwrite that they will go into East Tennessee, take the country, and hold it.

I now propose to the Government, in good faith, to give me the command of fifteen thousand men, including these East Tennessee Regiments, and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. I am in earnest in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and uncalled for delay in seizing upon the strong point of the rebellion. Besides, I am able to go into active service, and if I can't get into the army I must at once start a paper at the North, for the benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion, and Secession Generals, and Secession staff officers who are in the United States army.
G. W. BROWNLOW.

SEWARD'S POLICY.

It has been all along manifest that the yankees have used lying as one of their most potent weapons against the South.—They lied to keep us in the Union, by telling us that they had no design to interfere with the peculiar institution of the South. That lie is now confessed by Lincoln's proclamation. They lie in their accounts of every battle, always claiming a victory, hoping thus to encourage enlistments among those who want free farms and free stealings in the South, and at the same time to discourage recognition abroad:—That this is peculiarly Seward's policy, is shown by a letter captured by our troops near Charlestown, Va., on the 19th ultimo.

NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA.,
Oct. 19, 1862.

DEAR UNCLE:—I got here from the Ferry yesterday afternoon. I have not time to write you but a few lines now but will write more fully in a day or two.

I send you half a dozen copies of various of the Richmond papers, captured by some of our cavalry last night. By reading them you will see that the rebels are not yet fully convinced that they have not been routed in Kentucky! The Whig's editorial says it never expected success there while the rebel army was under such incompetent Generals! And the Examiner is still in a state of painful anxiety about the battle of Perryville!

It seems that they have received dispatches from Gen. Forrest, and numerous other Southern sources, telling of their victory; but Bragg's official report has not been received, and they have seen the Federal papers, and as these *do not admit a defeat* to the Union army, the Southerners really doubt whether any has occurred!—Is not this another evidence of the wisdom of your policy in regard to the Northern press? Gen. Scott was right in saying that falsification was a necessary part of the machinery of war. In this war it is a powerful aid; as the Southern press republish and seem to credit so much of what we choose to give to our papers.

Push your policy as to the press still further. Make them state every fight a glorious victory and stick to it. It will do great good North and South. No time for more now. Bob Verplank is here and well. Very affectionately,
your nephew,
WM. H. VANPELT.

Hon. Wm. Seward.

SALE OF
Valuable Lands and Negroes!

BY virtue of sundry Deeds in Trust executed to us by N. S. A. Chaffin, we will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 20th and 21st days of November next, about

1,600 ACRES
OF MOST VALUABLE LANDS, lying in Davie County, on the Yadkin River, of which about 300 Acres are very fertile Low Lands.

Said lands are situated in a healthy section of the State, about 14 miles South-West of Salem, and 16 miles North-West of Lexington.

We will also sell a number of NEGROES, some HORSES and MULES, a large number of CATTLE and HOGS, WAGONS and GEARS, FARMING TOOLS, several STILLS and TUBS; one-half of a THRESHING MACHINE, together with many other articles.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.
J. G. LASH,
THOS. J. WILSON, } Trustees.
October 24 1862. 26:4w.

Notice.

ALL persons having books belonging to the "SALEM READING SOCIETY" in their possession, are hereby requested to return them without delay to T. C. Pfohl, Librarian of the Society.
S. THOS. PFOHL, SECRETARY.
Salem, Oct. 31st, 1862. 27-1t

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.
July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.
Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

By the Constitution and laws of the State there is a body of seven men, chosen biennially by the Legislature, called the Governor's Council. These men are usually chosen for their discretion and wisdom, and supposed devotion to the public interests. It is their duty in the recess of the General Assembly, to advise with the Governor, and to concur with him in making certain appointments and in adopting such measures as may be deemed best in any emergency. The present Council, chosen by the late Legislature, is composed of the following gentlemen: Louis C. Desmond, of Lenoir, John W. Cunningham, of Person, David Murphy, of Cumberland, William A. Ferguson, of Bertie, Jesse F. Graves, of Surry, William L. Hilliard, of Buncombe, and John J. Long, of Halifax or Northampton. They were all original secessionists, with the exception of Mr. Desmond, who was recently appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wooten, of Lenoir, who was also an original secessionist.

We happen to know that Gov. Vance is most anxious to lay an embargo on the transportation of articles of prime necessity from the State by speculators--to make provision for clothing and shoeing our brave soldiers in Virginia, who are already suffering from exposure and cold, and who must suffer still more unless such provision is made for them—and to devise such measures as may be in his power to protect the Eastern portion of the State from the ravages of the enemy. With this view, he *invited* the Council of State to meet in this City on Saturday last; and it is quite probable that, if a quorum of that body had been present, he would have recommended the assembling of the Legislature some two weeks earlier than the regular period fixed by law, so that that body might have considered and adopted such measures as should have seemed to them expedient and necessary in this important crisis. Meeting thus in advance of the regular period, that body could have completed its labors by Christmas, and adjourned, and the members could have returned to their homes by the first of the ensuing year. But only three of the Council were present, to-wit: Mr. Desmond, of Lenoir, Mr. Ferguson, of Bertie, and Mr. Murphy of Cumberland. It is believed that Mr. Cunningham was absent from the State, on business, and could not attend, and Mr. Hilliard is in the army; but we know of no good reason why Mr. Graves and Mr. Long could not be present. Mr. Graves may not have received the notice which was sent him, or he may have been absent from home; but we learn that Mr. Long was at home, was duly notified, and was urged by telegraph to attend, the three members above mentioned having remained in Raleigh awaiting his presence from Saturday until Monday evening.

We make no charges or reflections on any of the absent members; but we cannot omit to allude to the singular fact that on no former occasion, during the two years of their term about to expire, have the members of this Council failed to furnish a quorum for the transaction of business. When notified by the preceding administrations, which agreed with them in political opinion, a quorum was promptly in attendance, and all *party* appointments were duly made; but when Gov. Vance calls for them to consider matters of the highest importance to our brave troops, to our Eastern brethern, and to the State at large, no quorum attends, and he is thus hampered in his wishes and efforts for the public good. Governor Vance had no party views or party ends to advance in summoning the Council. He was actuated solely by a desire to adopt such measures as would render our troops in Virginia more efficient, and to take steps to defend the State against the approaches of the enemy.—These measures must now be postponed.—Meanwhile, every hour is precious to the cause and to the State. Thousands of our soldiers are without shoes, and without suitable clothing for the winter; and many of our Eastern fellow-citizens, despairing of that protection which, under all civilized governments, is rightfully claimed as the result of the allegiance of the citizen, are preparing to abandon their homes and remove to the interior, leaving much of their property to the mercy of the enemy, and committing themselves as refugees and wanderers to the chances, and in many instances, to the cold charities of portions of the State already greatly burdened by a superabundant population, especially of slaves, whose owners, not having it in their power to bring with them the means of subsistence, are compelled to rely for a support for their slaves on the insufficient and diminishing supply which has been produced or provided for other classes of our people. Ten thousand State troops, even ordinarily armed, could at least have held the enemy in check along our coast, while our Eastern fellow-citizens were removing their slaves to the interior, *with a sufficient supply of meat and bread to subsist them until another crop is made.* But we know that some of the original secessionists are opposed to any measure of this sort by Gov. Vance, because, as they say, it will embarrass President Davis by depriving him of a portion of the conscripts; and there are others who would incur the risk of seeing the State still further overrun by the enemy, before they would consent that Gov. Vance and the party that elected him should receive the credit and the praise which would be justly due to them for clothing our troops and defending the State. It was this same spirit that defeated the seven regiment Ordinance in the Convention, which was introduced and passed to defend the coast. If that measure had been adopted, we should have had enough troops to save Newbern in March last against the attack of Burnside; and we should have had *now* a large body of veteran State troops, whose services would have been invaluable in this emergency. And it was this same spirit, we fear, that had some agency in refusing to assemble the Convention. That body if assembled early in this month, could not only have completed the State Constitution, but would have greatly aided the Governor in giving more efficiency to our troops and in defending the State. We know that Gov. Vance and other eminent statesmen were anxious that that body should be re-assembled; but that opportunities, it seems, are denied the Governor in his efforts to defend the State.

The original secessionists were largely instrumental in involving the State in her present troubles; and yet many of them, from partizan motives, are disposed to obstruct the administration in the only policy which promises to protect the State against the enemy.—North Carolina has already 60 regiments in Virginia. She may be overrun and ravaged, and not one of these regiments, it seems, will be spared for her defence. If, in raising State troops, the government at Richmond shall be deprived of conscripts, the fault will not rest with Gov. Vance; for North Carolina has already contributed her full proportion of troops to the common cause, and her first duty, in the last resort, *is to herself.* That duty she will perform, happen what may.

Recent events, not to speak of former ones, admonish the Conservatives in the Legislature to select the next Council of State from the Conservative party, and not to rely on original secessionists. The latter have shown themselves unequal to the task, not only of preserving but of establishing and maintaining government on sure foundations. They must give place, *in every instance,* to wiser and better men.—*Standard.*

ANOTHER GREAT GATHERING OF THE UNTERRIFIED.

The most important recent event at the North is the great democratic ratification meeting which took place last Wednesday in Brooklyn. We give the Herald's summary of the proceedings:

A large, influential, enthusiastic and most important meeting of the democratic masses of Brooklyn, was held last evening in the Academy of Music, Montague street, at which Mr. Samuel Sloan, President of the Hudson River railroad, presided. One of the resolutions "arraigned and denounced" the proclamation of the President emancipating the slaves, and this resolution was loudly cheered and adopted.—The first speaker—after a few remarks by the President—was the Hon. Horatio Seymour.—He declared that the events of the last few weeks had essentially changed the relationship of the democratic party to the government, and that the party was now the "master of that situation." An allusion in his speech to the Governor of Massachusetts, brought down hisses for Governor Andrew, while another allusion to Gen. McClellan, brought down rounds of applause. Mr. Seymour was followed in his speech by Mr. John Van Buren, who declared that he had never supported a candidate with more satisfaction than he should support Mr. Seymour. Still he had following the suggestion of an intelligent and sagacious editor, recently proposed, with Mr. Seymour's concurrence, that both candidates for the Governorship would withdraw in favor of General Dix. He denounced General Wadsworth as an open, bitter, malignant enemy of Gen. McClellan, and gave as his authority for that statement Commissary Gen. Welsh, of this State. If Gen. Wadsworth had not changed his views in regard to his superior officer, then he was a traitor and deserved a gibbet, more richly than Jefferson Davis himself. In regard to Gen. Scott's letter to Mr. Seward, he said that the mode of his obtaining it was a secret, and that a most accomplished and cultivated lady was helping him to keep the secret. As to the statement made in the *Evening Post* in regard to his dining in the club rooms at the same table with Gen. Scott, the day when he read that letter at the Cooper Institute, he declared it to be a false statement of a private conversation made by Charles King, of Columbia College, the only man in the U. S. who ever assailed a dead woman—Mrs. Gen. Jackson.—He (Mr. Van Buren) was but a private in the ranks; if he had command of the army and ever got to Richmond, he would say, "Gallant Greeley, advance! Forward the black brigade! Penetrate to the heart of South Carolina, and stay there forever." He declared it as his opinion that, if there should be an attempt to make this a war for the abolition of slavery, to arm the brutal helots of the South, it would be the highest duty of European nations, as civilized and Christian nations, to interfere. The last speaker was David Floyd Jones, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.—There were also speeches made at the outside meetings.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

The following letter which purports to have been written by Gen. Scott, has appeared in the papers North and South, without calling in question its authenticity. We give it as a part of the history of the times:

WASHINGTON, March, 8, 1861.

DEAR SIR:

Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to report in writing what I have before said to you orally, this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (solate) happy and glorious Union.

"To meet the extraordinary exigences of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President a field of selection to one of the 4 plans of procedure subjoined.

1. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the peace convention—and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, of the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure the remaining slave-holding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government also within it.

2. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

3. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in 2 or 3 years by a young and able general—a Wolfe, a Desaix or a Hoche, with 300,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, seiges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono.* Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

4 Say, to the seceded States—wayward sisters depart in peace.

In haste, I remain very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, &c., &c."

PERSONAL.—Maj. Gen. Magruder passed through Augusta, Ga., Saturday, en route to assume command of the Southwestern Military Department of the Confederate States. Major Gen. Huger was in Raleigh, N. C., on Monday last.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale

At the DRUG STORE

BREADSTUFFS IN THE NORTHWEST—SHORTNESS OF THE CROPS.

There can be now but little doubt concerning the shortness of the wheat crops throughout the Northwestern United States. The Chicago Tribune, of the 30th ult., says as follows:

In Illinois the crop of winter wheat was good; but that of spring wheat turns out to be sadly deficient in yield and very inferior in quality. In the central counties of the State the berry is shrivelled and shrunken, and the average is not over one third of the last year's yield. In the more northerly counties the yield is not more than seven bushels per acre on an average, and many fields were damaged to such an extent by the bug that they are not worth cutting.

In Wisconsin the crop is also short. In the northerly counties the quality is good, but the quantity is much below that of last year's crop; while in the centre and southern counties the wheat is very deficient both in quality and yield.

In Iowa the quality will average better than in Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, but the yield is not over one half of the crop of 1861. In some of the northern counties the crop is excellent in quality, and the yield, though not as heavy as last year, is satisfactory.

In Minnesota the crop is excellent as to quality; and there is not much complaint about the yield. The rapid increase in the arming population of this State within a year will insure a much heavier surplus this year than ever before.

With regard to the corn crop there is not so much certainty; but the late planting, owing to the wet spring, will, doubtless, operate against it in the central and northern counties of Illinois and Iowa. The scarcity of field laborers also prevents it being gathered, and much will be destroyed in consequence. Under any circumstances, it is conceded on all hands that the crop cannot approach in quantity or quality that of last year.

Thus much for the Northwestern States.

With regard to the foreign demand for breadstuffs, there is every reason to believe that it will be fully equal to our surplus. Although England and France have full average crops, the stocks are so reduced that it will be two years at least before they are up to an average condition. During the last 8 years, England has imported double her usual amount—so great was the deficiency in her own crops, and in France it will take 2 good crops to bring her up to an exporting point.

EXTORTIONERS AND SPECULATORS.

Let every body read the following from the Richmond Examiner, and govern themselves accordingly. The people have it in their power to protect themselves from the inhumanity of Extortioners. The government has provided a remedy for them. If they do not apply it, the fault is with themselves. Let every extortioner be presented at once.

The following is an extract from the exemption law, passed at the last session of Congress:

"All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in one of the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public, and whilst so actually employed: Provided, said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled, and actually employed at the time at their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated: Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment, not connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of the such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such resolutions as he may prescribe. And it is further *provided,* That if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown, upon evidence, to be submitted to and adjudged of by the Secretary of War, to have violated, or in any manner evaded the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions herein granted shall no longer be extended between their superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every one of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall, in no event, be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employment therein."

The same provisos are made applicable to superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and the superintendents of wool-carding machines.

Public extremity and necessity is the signal for a combination of extortioners to hurry forward, like thirsty vampires, to drain the last drop of the life current from their helpless victims. With eyes glistening with joy they gloat upon the feast of misery, and pray that the storm cloud may grow blacker, that the war may last for ever and aye, and that the piteous wails of suffering humanity may never cease to chime, in what is to their ears, delightful music.

The poverty-stricken wife of the soldier, who is far away beside the camp fire, presents herself and her barefooted children at the shoemaker's, and with streaming eyes states her inability to pay the treble cost of a rough pair of shoes. Listen to the extortioner, hear him:

"Madam, I know you are obliged to have these articles, therefore it is that I shall extort from you your last farthing."

Day by day this goes on without abate, tanners charge $300 a dozen for calf skins, tanned, which do not cost them $75 to prepare. Shoemakers charge $15 for the coarsest brogues, which do not cost them over $7. Yet there stands the law and the penalty.

The same gross evils exist in relation to cotton and woollen manufactories where material is purchased for clothing our troops.—Speculators are a god-send to these extortioners, for not only will they league with them in carrying out their villainous and nefarious work, but will buy out their stock at a good price and never file an item of information against them before the Secretary. How long are we thus to writhe under pressure and persecutions from devils without and devils within; from bloodthirsty enemies in the field and moneythirsty enemies at home?

If this law is rigorously enforced in but a few instances, these vampires will soon be brought to their senses. The proper mode of procedure is simply that each one who buys leather from a tanner, or shoes or boots from a [illegible] as unveiling either a premeditated evidence of extortion. If the extortioner refuse to give the receipt, go to the office and lodge information of the price paid, or even demanded, and it will be his duty to take up the party or parties and turn them over to the army.

The Government has made provision for extortioners, let the people make provision for speculators, the work has already begun in some localities.

A CHEAP MODE OF CURING BACON.

ENON, Ala., Oct. 23, 1862.

EDS. SUN: I saw to-day, at the house of Mr. Wm. Morton, a well known and respectable citizen of this place, good bacon, from a hog weighing 250 pounds, killed last week, made by dipping in boiling brine, hung and smoked immediately. The plan is simple and commendable for its economy of salt. Take a kettle or large pot nearly full of water, put in a little more salt than the water will dissolve, bring to a boil, cut up the meat, and while the animal heat is in it, put in the kettle and boil from two to four minutes, according as the meat is thick or thin, rub on meal to keep off the flies, then hang and smoke it. The brine must be kept up to its full strength by occasionally adding salt. When the work is done the remaining brine may be boiled down and the salt saved for other uses, or for the next killing.

Mr. Morton tells me he learned this plan from an old man forty years ago, who had used it for years previous. He has frequently tried it in the month of August with invariable success. Every one who knows him will vouch for the truth of his assertion. He has never weighed the salt to ascertain its exact amount saved in this way, having heretofore found the chief advantage in being able to save meat at any time, but is satisfied it saves at least three-fourths, one peck being equal to a bushel in the old way. The only difference between his meat and the best winter cured bacon is, that it loses slightly its flavor, and tastes a little old. That which I saw was dry and salt enough, with no appearance of having been cooked. He saves beef in the same manner.

When this plan was published last spring, I was a skeptic, believing that the meat being partially cooked would sour and become worthless. I knew nothing of Mr. Stubbs, and was not prepared to take for granted what he said. I know Mr. Morton, and am satisfied. Others may know nothing of him or I, and may still doubt. Let every one who has tried it publish the fact and benefit the public. Some of our blood-thirsty speculators may be hurt yet, and those planters who give the high price of salt as the reason for raising the price of their corn to unreasonable rates, may learn that honesty is the best policy. N. D. GUERRY.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.—The Annual meeting of the W. C. & R. Railroad Company was held in Lincolnton on the 22d ult. Dr. W. J. Miller, of Cleveland, presided, and Jas. I. McCallum acted as Secretary.

The usual business was transacted—receiving the Reports of the President and other officers, &c. The Board of Directors was authorized to subscribe such sum as they may think proper for the establishment of works on Deep River (as recommended by a late Railroad Convention) for the manufacture of Railroad iron, &c.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: H. W. Guion and C. C. Henderson of Lincoln, A. G. Logan of Rutherford, G. Dickson of Cleveland, S. W. Davis of Mecklenburg, S. H. Walkup of Union, S. W. Cole of Anson, W. L. Steele of Richmond, R. S. French of Robeson, Jno. A. McDowell of Bladen, Jos. Green of Brunswick, R. H. Cowan and John Dawson of New Hanover. Messrs. Green and Dawson are new Directors in place of Messrs. Meares and Van Bokkelin. H. W. Guion was re elected President.

The Road is completed ten miles beyond Lincolnton, and graded to Shelby; but not enough iron at hand to finish it to the latter place. On the lower end, it is finished to within 12½ miles of Rockingham in Richmond county; from that point to Charlotte, part is under contract, and negotiations pending for letting the balance to contractors.

Rockingham, Richmond county, was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

INDIAN TROUBLES IN FLORIDA.

The balance of Sam Jones's tribe of Seminole Indians in South Florida have been persuaded by the yankees on the coast to commit all manner of depredations upon innocent and helpless men, women, and children, living near Charlie Popks, a branch of Pea's Creek, in South Florida. The Gainesville (Fla.) States says:

"They, it is said, have murdered four families; and all who could make their escape are flying eagerly before the tomahawk of the barbarous marauders employed by a foe equally cruel. Now, there are 2 remedies: one is to make, if possible, a treaty of peace with these Indians; and, if that fails the alternative is to raise 500 Florida "*cow boys,*" as some call them, to take these Indians out of Florida, sparing none to tell the tale. It is believed that they have about one hundred warriors.—The chief object of the dollar-loving Yankees is to get the savages down in that portion of the State to murder as many as possible, and run off the balance of the citizens, so as to be able to get all the cattle they need."

THE POLICY OF PLANTING COTTON.—Vice President Stephens has been delivering speeches in Georgia which the papers have misrepresented by saying that he urged the planting of large crops of cotton. He has authorized a contradiction of the statement. What he did say was, "to *urge the importance of raising large crops of grain* while the war lasted—not only for home consumption, but also to feed the army. The clothing, shoeing, and feeding of our men in the field was, he said, the first and highest duty of every patriot. In relation to our foreign policy, the idea of some, that we should abandon the growth of cotton in order to force our recognition abroad, was, in his judgement, a radical and fundamental error; as he believed cotton to be one of our chief elements of power—not political, but commercial: but we should first see to it that our provision crop is ample for home and army consumption; and, when that is secured, the more cotton we raise the better."

DIED,

In Yadkin County, on the 16th October, MARGIE, infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Neale, aged 5 months and 3 days.

Recently, at his residence in Beaufort county, near Washington, Pativanian Grist, Esq., Mr. Grist formerly represented Beaufort in the Senate of the State.

At the residence of Dr. Wm. P. Darrington, near Richmond, Oct. 6th, in the services of his country, Lieut. John F. Thompson, of Company A, 54th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, a citizen of Davidson Co., of Typhoid Fever, in the 26th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

ESTRAY HORSE.

ESTRAYED from the subscriber, on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot.—He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t-pd.

Notice.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN December next, in the town of Dobson, Surry county, N. C., I will sell for Cash, that beautiful and desirable property, known as the THOMAS SMITH HOUSE AND LOT, on which there is a fine new Dwelling, a large and commodious Store House, a Lumber House, and all necessary out-houses.

The sale positive.

JOB WORTH, TRUSTEE.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-td

Notice to Absentees.

THE following persons are still absent from my company, and are hereby notified to appear in camp in a very short time, and save me the disagreeable necessity of using extreme measures for their arrest: Christian Slater, William Jackson, Columbus Lancaster, Cornelius Lancaster, Wesley Shields and Charles Chamberlin.

WM. H. WHEELER,
Commanding Company.
November 7, 1862. 28-3t

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Leather for the Forsyth Soldiers.

WE have obtained the consent of the Quarter Master department, of C. S. A., to suspend their contract with us, so as to enable us to sell to the friends of the needy Forsyth Soldiers in the field, leather sufficient to furnish them with shoes.

This cannot be done at once, but we hope by the latter part of next week, to have a lot of patterns blocked out, so that some may be supplied. We expect to have a list from each Forsyth Capatin of the members of his Company from this county, who are now in actual active service and needing shoes; and application need be made for no others. The shoes, when made, will be stamped as soon as possible, with the name of the person for whom they are intended, so that they may be forwarded with the other supplies.

All the business connected with this matter will be attended to by Chas. Brietz, Esq., at his Shoe Shop.

HINE & Co.
Oct. 30th, 1862. 27-tf

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

SALT NOTICE!

TO THE CITIZENS OF FORSYTH COUNTY:

IN order to do equal justice to all the citizens of the county, that those living in the farthest portions of the county, as well as those residing nearest, may have equal chances in procuring salt, I will hereafter appoint certain days for the delivery of salt. I will commence

ON WEDNESDAY THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER

to deal out salt, and will continue to do so on every succeeding WEDNESDAY, so long as my supplies may hold out.

I shall not be able to deliver at once as much as families may require for their winter use, but will endeavor to divide among them all from time to time.

As I have been informed that some persons having considerable supplies of salt on hand at home, have been coming to me and getting salt, notwithstanding many were entirely without, while others, I am told, have purchased salt of me and resold at home at a profit, and still others wishing salt to pack pork for speculation, I have prepared printed Salt Tickets, which require applicants for salt to state

The number of their Family,
Weight of Pork put up for Family use,
Amount of Salt on hand.

On which said tickets I will endorse the salt delivered them at different times.

Persons coming for salt will please come prepared with the proper change, as it is impossible for me to change bills for so many.

Soldier's wives who wish salt and have not the money to buy with, will please procure an order therefor, stating quantity, &c., from their District Agent of the Board of Subsistence.

E. A. VOGLER,
Salt Agent for Forsyth County, N. C.
Salem, Oct., 27th, 1862. 27-3t

Valuable Residence AND Land For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity, made at Fall Term, 1862, of Forsyth County, I will sell on Saturday the 22nd day of November, 1862, about 1 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of Jesse W. Atwood, dec'd, in Winston, the following Real Estate:

1st. The Valuable Two Story Brick Dwelling House, a Good Barn and other outbuildings and orchard, in Winston, with TEN ACRES of LAND, in a good state of improvement.

2nd. A tract of 103 ACRES of WOODLAND, within one mile of the Dwelling House and adjoining the plantation of the late Wm. P. Atwood.

3rd. A tract of 106 Acres, adjoining the lands of Christian Hege and others.

4th. A few *Negro Slaves,* amounting to about 200 Acres, in the old Housekeeper PLANTATION of the late Wm P. Atwood.

D. H. STARBUCK, Com. M. E.
Oct. 18, 1862. 26: : 4

FLOUR, BACON, LARD, HARD-SOAP, and FLAX-SEED WANTED, and the highest market paid by

E. A. VOGLER

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistence to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
☞ All papers in the State please copy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock, p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	3 days	$1.50
1	do 2 days	0 75	1	do 1 week	1.75
1	do 3 days	1.00	1	do 2 weeks	3.00
1	do 4 days	1.25	1	do 1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jeffersons Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday noon, p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walnutcove and White Sulphur,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes, every Saturday at 6 p. m.

Pleasant Hill arrives daily, at 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office open from 7 to 11½ a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KENDLN, P M.

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David C. Perrell and others } Petition to sell
vs } slaves.
Philip Perrell and others. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Perrell and Franklin Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order of sale made to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

20-6w-pr.adv. $5

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28. 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DeROSSET.
Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 13:2w.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolds,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	K. H. McClanahan
Jesse Cooter	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Heusdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Heptinstall, S	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Williams.
Miss Annie Johnson.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1. N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2. J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3. Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4. Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5. Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7. John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8. Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9. C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10. John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11. Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12. A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14. John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15. A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16. A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17. J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18. Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19. J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20. J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21. Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton.
22. George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23. R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24. Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25. [illegible] Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26. [illegible] Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27. J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28. John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29. John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30. Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32. William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34. Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35. John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36. Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff..
37. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38. A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40. Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41. Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42. E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43. Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44. W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45. Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46. R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47. T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48. James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49. Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50. John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52. Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5wdd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Art of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes. Clothes Brushes. Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS, PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, [within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862. 46-1m

[illegible]

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,938	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	161	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1084	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1395	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	088	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2[illegible]7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	3[illegible]0	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3.596	295	2465	6 57
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
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OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
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OF GEORGIA.

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TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

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William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

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Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
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Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
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Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
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W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
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Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
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John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 15, 1861. 31-tf